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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1875.

The Chorpenning Claim.

The Attorney General, after an exhaustive examination of the Chorpenning claim, has completed his opinion, but the attorneys of the claimant, of whom Judge Black is one, have asked that its publication be suspended for two days, to allow them to introduce new briefs. It may be inferred from this that his opinion is adverse to Chorpenning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 13, 1875. (Patents dated June 29, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. Chambers, Jr., Philadelphia, Folding, covering and pasting paper.

W. Wesson, Philadelphia, Separating fats.

W. H. Gates, Philadelphia, Artificial teeth.

J. S. Wilson, Philadelphia, Air port for vessels.

J. Hayes, Philadelphia, Breamer for painters' use.

C. W. Riter, Philadelphia, Air hand engine.

T. G. Badwin, Philadelphia, Measuring spirits.

G. M. Broadhead and T. A. Page, Philadelphia, Telegraphic wire coupling.

J. D. Galloway, Philadelphia, Gas fitters' lamp.

E. H. Cope, West Chester, Water wheel.

J. Lanby, Broadhead, Wire mill.

J. Mussio, Lewisburg, Harvester rake.

W. Mercer, Christiana, Turbine water wheel.

A. Snyder, Allegheny, Stop cock.

J. C. Gaddis, Spring, Spring bed bottom.

J. P. Allen, Pittsburgh, Carburetter.

D. Dietrich, Pittsburgh, Extinguisher for oil tanks.

J. Hann, Pittsburgh, Making hollow beams and tubes.

C. J. Jonasson, Warren, Smoking pipe.

C. K. Mellinger, Hartsburg, Carriage seat.

A. H. Richey, Lebanon, Tailor's measuring apparatus.

F. M. Spencer, Mansfield, Camera stand.

E. Andrews, Williamsport, Saw handle.

H. Eaton, Meadville, Hot water apparatus.

L. Becker, York, Wringer.

L. Becker, York, Washing machine.

T. Critchlow and J. Kidd, Baldwin, Apparatus for casting steel.

W. Stamp, Susquehanna Depot, Exhaust for locomotives.

RHODE ISLAND.

J. B. Blair, Philadelphia, Rubber eraser for pencils.

J. Harvey, Philadelphia, Bone handle for canes.

OHIO.

J. M. Goodwin, Cleveland, Locomotive for burning hydro-carbons.

W. Wells, Cleveland, Trace fastener.

R. B. Swift and T. J. List, Cleveland, Casting propeller wheels.

E. Longley, Cincinnati, Addressing machine.

C. Duhrul, Cincinnati, Gas regulator.

D. Peters, Cincinnati, Carpet stretcher.

J. Lawton and J. A. Gibson, Cincinnati, Upright bedstead.

J. P. Alexander, Akron, Manufacturing of fire brick.

A. S. Fisk, Akron, Spring setting machine.

J. Armsorg, Toledo, Feed water heater.

T. Webb, Etruria, Feed cock.

J. Masten, West Alexandria, Harrow.

G. Talcott, Ashtabula, Measuring pack age fabrics.

H. P. Taylor, Minerva, Guide for bench plane.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Bloody Riot in San Miguel Incited by Priests—Many Lives Lost and One Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

PANAMA, July 8.—Advices from San Salvador state that a dreadful riot took place at San Miguel, a town of forty thousand inhabitants in the southern part of the Republic. A great deal of discontent has been excited against the Government by its refusal to allow a pastoral of the Bishop of San Salvador to be published to the laws, to be read in the churches. There had also been considerable hostile feeling among the lower classes, owing to some regulations requiring dealers to use a new market-place. While things were in this condition, a priest, named Palacios, preached a violent sermon against the constituted authorities on Sunday, the 20th ult. That evening the mob arose, attacked the cabilao and liberated some 200 prisoners. They then proceeded to assault the small garrison, and, having overcome it, killed Generals Espinosa and Castro, cut the former to pieces and threw the pieces at each other, split the skull of General Castro and threw him over a wall, where he was picked up by his mother and died in three days. The garrison were nearly all assassinated, and numerous citizens were killed. After this the fanatical mob set fire to some sixteen houses with kerosene. Before the town was entirely destroyed it fortunately happened that the British Majesty's ship Phantom was at La Union. She landed her marines, which allowed the garrison there, united with some troops from Amapala, to march to San Miguel to the relif of San Miguel and put down the mob. The curate Palacios at last accounts was arrested, with others that had participated in the outbreak, on Sunday, the 20th inst. That evening the mob arose, attacked the cabilao and liberated some 200 prisoners. They then proceeded to assault the small garrison, and, having overcome it, killed Generals Espinosa and Castro, cut the former to pieces and threw the pieces at each other, split the skull of General Castro and threw him over a wall, where he was picked up by his mother and died in three days. The garrison were nearly all assassinated, and numerous citizens were killed. After this the fanatical mob set fire to some sixteen houses with kerosene. Before the town was entirely destroyed it fortunately happened that the British Majesty's ship Phantom was at La Union. She landed her marines, which allowed the garrison there, united with some troops from Amapala, to march to the relif of San Miguel and put down the mob. The curate Palacios at last accounts was arrested, with others that had participated in the outbreak, on Sunday, the 20th ult

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

THE London *Investors' Manual* furnishes some interesting statistics concerning American loans offered in London and on the Continent during the first quarter of the current year. These were asked for by eleven separate corporations, and, with a loan of $412,000 on New York real estate, aggregated $23,768,750, against $21,287,400 during the same period last year.

A STRONG movement is on foot in England to procure the passage of a law dealing with confirmed drunkards as lunatics, or dipsomaniacs. The movers in the matter are among the most eminent physicians, divines and statesmen in the land, and the question is discussed as a measure of statecraft rather than one of mere sentiment. The Queen is understood to favor the project heartily.

THAT little reliance is to be placed upon the crop reports published by the Department of Agriculture is proved by the report just published for July. It represents the condition of the corn crop in the Middle States as below the average, and the acreage as increased only two per cent, when every one who has been through those States knows that it is much above the average both in condition and amount. The late spring made corn planting late, and in some places the cut worms made replanting necessary; yet the corn never looked better than it does now, and it never gave greater promise.

THE advices from all sections of the country regarding harvesting prospects and results thus far are very favorable as a whole, and promise to give us an abundant surplus to meet any anticipated calls for supplies from Europe. The flow of grain to the seaboard continues unabated, and furnishes reasonable hopes of a continuous demand at remunerative prices. The visible supply, comprising the stock in granery at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, on the tenth of the present month, was as follows:

In store at	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	B'r'y bush	Rye bush
New York	550,019	1,152,596	823,461	1,163	44,323
Albany	9,100	23,000	87,200	....	12,500
Buffalo	367,751	400,670	42,227	....	....
Chicago	1,424,254	2,730,749	325,997	7,883	1,194
Milwaukee	467,115	18,484	51,167	2,384	3,987
Duluth	56,604	....	12,745	....	....
Toledo	529,902	692,106	48,892	....	....
Detroit	120,956	28,803	23,179	450	....
Oswego	130,000	25,000	5,000	....	....
St. Louis	293,294	155,306	24,332	655	1,634
Peoria	43,457	72,400	39,274	....	1,832
Boston	1,454	44,228	98,416	....	1,832
Toronto	113,463	209	50,224	2,317	100
Montreal	251,116	17,434	12,745	....	....
Philad'phia	180,000	200,000	20,000	....	....
Baltimore	96,471	407,897	12,000	....	....
Lake ship's	1,418,576	1,403,462	128,472	....	....
Rail ship's	443,519	214,669	119,636	4,589	5,115
On N. Y. ca- nals	1,840,706	539,785	163,982	....	....
Total	8,335,020	7,346,342	2,076,216	19,422	70,657

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes to that paper an interesting account of the recent developments in the Iron river, Michigan, silver district, from which there is reason to infer that these newly discovered argentiferous deposits will add materially to the mineral wealth of the Upper Peninsula. Assays of the rock taken from various localities where the vein comes to the surface have yielded from over $115 to $1,700 per ton of rock, which is a much richer yield than the ores found in the Western mines. The vein, where it has been seen on the surface, is about 18 inches in width, and at a depth of 115 feet, at the bottom of the Ontonagon company's shaft, where a stamp mill has been erected, the vein is about 36 inches wide, being very rich in both native silver and the ores of silver. Last year operations, with the exception of work on the mill, were almost entirely suspended in the district, partly caused by the severe financial stringency, and partly by the different companies waiting for others to move and develop the deposit, but at this time there is a considerable amount of work being done on the various properties, and as soon as the mill is ready to receive stamp-rock, operations will be inaugurated on a large scale, and Michigan, it is likely, will play an important part in increasing the silver bullion product of the United States.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is, in no sense, a Republican sheet, has a long article upon "who will win the Ohio race?" and after giving, specifically, thirteen good reasons for concluding that the Republicans will win, sums up thus:

"To sum up, we find the prestige of Allen, which was fatally faded, if not gone altogether—the flavor of reform in the Democracy dissipated and made ridiculous—the antagonism to the Roman Church very much modified and turned against the Democracy, by Ultramontane pretensions—the Liberal party dissolved, and the Prohibitionists dwindled—the German converts to Democracy disgusted and driven to the Republicans by the intolerable ignorance and audacity on a vital business question of their late associates — the hard-money Democrats, including the strong men of the party, alienated, and their personal ambition and pride enlisted against their party success—the Republicans filled by a sense of danger and of resentment for unexpected, and as they think, undeserved defeats, while their differences have been forgotten and opportunities for strife among themselves are absent, while in addition to their appearance in full strength they are animated by the knowledge that their opponents are again guilty of blundering of the largest proportions, and that this Ohio campaign is, in the estimation of the people of the whole country, of national significance.

"We come, therefore, to the conclusion that a Republican victory in Ohio this time is a certainty—and that the majority for Hayes will be certainly emphatic, larger than he received on former occasions, and sufficient to pronounce the doom in the nation forever of the sort of Democracy that is now asserting itself in this State."

MARK TWAIN, in the August *Atlantic*, demonstrates that the river Mississippi has, within historical times, shortened itself 242 miles by forcing its way through cut-offs. In 1699 it was 1,215 miles long, from Cairo to New Orleans; in 1722 a cut-off reduced it to 1,180 miles; the American Bend cut-off reduced it to 1,040 miles, and it has been shortened 67 miles since by other cut-offs. Whereupon Mark deduces the following astonishing scientific conclusion:

"If I wanted to be one of those ponderous scientific people, and 'let on' to prove what had occurred in a given time in the recent past, or what will occur in the future by what has occurred in late years, what an opportunity is here! Geology never had such a chance, nor such exact data to argue from! Nor development of species either! Glacial epochs are great things, but they are vague, vague. Please observe:

"In the space of 176 years the lower Mississippi has shortened itself 242 miles. That is an average of a trifle over one mile and a third per year. Therefore, any calm person, who is not blind or idiotic, can see that in the old Oolitic Silurian period, just a million years ago next November, the Lower Mississippi river was upward of 1,300,000 miles long, and stuck out over the Gulf of Mexico like a fishing-rod. And by the same token any person can see that 742 years from now the Lower Mississippi will be only a mile and three-quarters long and Cairo and New Orleans will have joined their streets together, and be plodding comfortably along under a single Mayor and a mutual Board of Aldermen. There is something fascinating about science. One gets such wholesale returns of conjecture out of such a trifling investment of fact."

WHAT Democracy means in Missouri is well set forth by a special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a summary of the proceedings, up to date, of the Constitutional Convention now in session in that State. Some few years ago the Republicans of Missouri restored to suffrage about forty thousand men who had been disfranchised for participation in rebellion, and now this Constitutional Convention, composed of members a majority of whom owe to that act of clemency and magnanimity their own right to vote or to hold office, is engaged in disfranchising some fifty thousand voters in the very counties by which they were enfranchised. By denying honest representation to the more populous counties, the Convention robs them of two-sevenths of the power to which they are entitled, which is just the same as robbing two-sevenths of the voters in those counties of their share in the Government. To each of ninety counties, the Convention has voted to give one member. The population of those counties in 1870 was 844,489. The twenty-four counties remaining had in 1870 a population of 876,206, and to these the Convention has voted to give just 52 members. These counties embrace almost every important town in the State. Last year they paid into the Treasury of the State, in excess of the amounts drawn out by them for schools, cost in criminal cases, and costs of collection, $1,386,339. All the counties of the State paid into the Treasury, in excess of sums thus drawn out, $1,852,344. Thus the counties which have a majority of the voters, and pay three-fourths of the actual revenue of the State, are to be allowed fifty-two members; while counties which have a minority of the voters, and pay less than one fourth of the actual revenue, are to have ninety members. Moreover, fourteen of these twenty-four counties have already gained 300,000 in population since 1870, and now have a majority of all the people of the State. Yet to these, for five years to come, the Convention proposes to give just forty-two members out of one hundred and forty-two. Nor does this iniquitous plan, if adopted, bring with it a remedy at the next apportionment. On the contrary, its effects will grow relatively more unjust as the larger counties increase in population and wealth. So shameless is it that the twenty-four larger counties now having a majority of the people, must gain in population more than 1,000,000, increasing from 876,806 to 1,879,669, before they can outvote in the Legislature the smaller counties now having only 844,489 inhabitants, even if the latter do not increase at all. Rich as these counties are they must hereafter increase far more rapidly than others in wealth. But, grow as they may, until they get more than 1,879,669 inhabitants, they can never cease to be ruled by 841,489 people in smaller counties, which pay into the Treasury only $446,105 more than they draw out of it. Such is Democracy in Missouri. There, as elsewhere, it is in a fair way to make itself thoroughly understood, in due time.

THE CURRENCY IN 1867 AND 1875.

The Ohio Democratic platform censures the Republican party for the contraction which it alleges to have taken place since 1867, and demands a return to the liberal supply of currency it alleges to have then prevailed.

We have the authority of the New York *World* for declaring that no such contraction ever took place. This is very poor authority, to be sure; but then it is much better than the Ohio Democratic platform, because the latter is from an irresponsible source, and the former comes from a source that has some sense of responsibility about it. As between the two Democratic authorities, we are compelled to trust the *World* in preference to the other.

Besides that, the statement of the *World* does not stand upon unsupported authority. The facts are all upon its side. There has been, in fact, no contraction of the currency since 1867, and the difference is all the other way. *There is more money in circulation to-day, than there was in the flush and successful times of 1867.*

From 1865 to 1867, Mr. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, tried the experiment of contracting the National currency at the rate of four millions a month. He carried on the experiment until he had retired $44,000,000; and then was compelled to abandon it by the public clamor against it, which drove Congress into an act forbidding its further prosecution.

From that time forward there has been no contraction. It is not necessary to give the figures in support of this assertion; we are fully sustained by the record in saying that there has been no subsequent attempt at contraction, and that the grand total of paper money in circulation is to-day greater than it ever has been in this country since MCCULLOCH was compelled to give up his schemes for reducing its volume.

Now, from 1867 to 1873 the country was as prosperous as it ever had been. Times were flush, industry was active, coalbanks were running full time, furnaces were busy, manufactories were full of orders, and there was, on every hand, activity, energy and prosperity. And all this upon a less amount of money than we now have, for eighteen of the forty-four millions retired by MCCULLOCH have been reissued since the panic of 1873.

The change in the aspect of business is not, therefore, the consequence of any contraction in the currency. The volume of money has not been diminished, but rather increased. The question, not now discussing the question whether the enlargement of the currency might not have averted many of the bad results of the panic of 1873, nor whether an addition to the supply of paper money would not tend now to restore the old activity in trade. What we are now talking about is a simple question of fact: is the present depression in trade the result of a contraction of the currency? We assert that it is not, and we challenge any assertion to the contrary.

We must look to some other cause than this for the result complained of. Facts are facts; and there is nothing to be gained by setting their testimony at naught. The true way is to look at them in the face, and always be sure you are right before you go ahead.

Among the causes for the existing depression, in our judgment, has been the lack of some controlling method of absorbing currency when it is too plentiful and of releasing it when the demand for it increases. During the war the Government established the plan of receiving currency from depositors as a temporary loan on call, and specie from the latter as interest. The result was that the National Treasury absorbed whatever money there was afloat which could not find better employment; and when there was a sharper demand for funds, the depositors withdrew their temporary loans. With the close of the war this system was abandoned, and no other was substituted for it. Mr. KELLEY'S interconvertible loan plan, is an effort in that direction. We do not say that it is the best that can be devised; but our conviction is clear that the Government should provide a financial balance-wheel such as the old temporary loan system proved to be during the war. If KELLEY'S plan is not the best, give us something else. The business troubles of the country cannot be accounted for by either contraction or expansion; and if, as many able financiers think, it is to be found in the want of a central system of control, under which the supply of money in circulation can be regulated to meet the constantly changing wants of trade, then let the common sense of the country be directed to *that* point, instead of building up theories upon the false foundation that we are suffering from a currency contraction which has never in fact taken place.

Another Witness.

The *Patriot* declares that it never charged that the affairs of the State Treasury was not intact.

Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, in the Philadelphia *Times*, knows that no defalcation can be discovered for the best of reasons; it does not exist. He says that as a member of the Senate Finance Committee for the last three years he had every opportunity of learning the true condition of the Treasury.

The Hon. Justus F. Temple, Democratic Auditor General of the State, has made oath that the State Treasurer's accounts of the sinking fund are correct.

And now comes along the last witness, in the Democratic Snelling Committee of last winter's mob, by courtesy called a House. These disappointed Democrats after political buncombe report that "if, as is alleged, frauds were perpetrated, no monuments have been erected to mark their existence, or aid in their discovery." Declaring the manhood to be simply defunct they had failed to find any evidences of fraud, they are compelled, in order to make a decent appearance before their party, to make this admission, accompanied with a mean insinuation that they are unable to support with evidence. This was wrung from them after four months of investigation, during two months of which time they had complete and undisputed control of the auditing department of the State.

And yet there are a few Democratic editors who continue to flounder around in a sea of uncertain and indefinite charges about defalcations, robberies and losses. Their senseless and ignorant clamor about a matter which they are either too ignorant to understand, or too dishonest to explain in a candid manner to their readers, instead of assisting their cause, is disgusting to the fair-minded and intelligent voter, and "raising a false issue which they know well enough must recoil upon the Democracy of the State." Give facts or cease your ravings. Your surmises have their foundation in partisan zeal, and desire for party victory has destroyed your sense of justice and every element of decency.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Too Poor to Take a Newspaper.

The New Haven *Register* is responsible for the following: "A man in a neighboring town, who has about $1,000 in greenbacks in the Townsend Bank, was in a store yesterday, and watching his opportunity, whispered in the ear of the dealer, 'Is the Townsend Savings Bank getting a little shaky?' The merchant turned on him with a look of dire astonishment and asked, 'Where have you been the last year, or don't you read the newspapers?' The man replied that he didn't feel able to take a newspaper. 'Well,' said the merchant, 'you have lost twice enough in the Townsend Bank to have paid for all our daily papers the rest of your life.' The depositor left, looking 'a little shaky.'"

The latest New England murder is one of the most singular reported for many a day. William Pangborn of Medway, Maine, an old gentlemen of eighty-two, is under arrest for having killed his wife, sixty-one years old, on Saturday night, and admits having committed the act, but claims that he did it while dreaming that he was fighting a bear. The question of responsibility for murder committed in a dream is a novel one.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The tack factory at Wheeling started up on Monday, after being idle for a month.

It is reported that the furnace of the Topton, Pa., Iron Company will soon be blown out.

The coal trade is rapidly reviving. Forty thousand tons are now in store at Port Richmond.

There were one hundred and ten vessels loading and unloading on Saturday at Philadelphia.

The large stack at the Bechtelsville, Pa., Iron Works, was put in position by a gang of workmen on Monday.

Material and tools are being received at Urbana, O., for the buildings of the United States Rolling Stock Company.

A quantity of nickel ore has been shipped from the Burket nickel-field, Somerset county, Pa., to the Dunbar furnaces, for a practical test.

The Mercer, Pa., *Press* says a resumption of work in the numerous coal banks of the Valley of the Shenango may be looked for at an early day.

A manufacturing establishment in Bryan, O., turned out 2,500 champion wheelbarrows, 4,500 butter tubs, 200,000 staves and 40,000 headings in June.

Geo. W. Snyder's works, at Pottsville, Pa., are working night and day on two five hundred horse power engines, for the Mammoth Vein Coal Company.

The Kittanning Coal Company is mining and shipping between eight and nine hundred tons of coal per day from the Franklin colliery at Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa.

The Catasauqua, Pa., Manufacturing Company are now making plate steel. The Lehigh Shovel Company of that place uses this steel, and pronounces it first-class.

The Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company will soon commence on a new contract for the construction of one hundred cars for the New York Central Railroad. The old contract (three hundred cars) will be completed in about ten days.

Depression in the lumber business is very serious throughout the United States and Canada. With the lower prices, there are, however, expectations of an improved trade in the autumn.

More than a thousand kegs of nails have been manufactured at the Crescent Iron works, and sold during the last three days. This is pretty well done for a small establishment, in these times, when the iron business is at so low an ebb.—*Williamsport, Pa., Gazette.*

We learn from the New Castle, Pa., *Courant* that the works of the New Castle Iron Company will be transferred to J. B. Bradley & Co., on Monday next. The members of the new firm are J. B. Bradley, Peter Kimberly and George L. and William E. Reis, all men of experience and ability in the iron business.

The Belmont and Harrison Narrow Gauge Railroad Company filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Ohio on the 15th inst. The proposed line is to run from Bellaire, in Belmont county, to Bowerstown, Harrison county. Capital stock, $300,000. Incorporators, Isaac H. Patterson and others.

A number of journeyman founders and machinists, under the firm name of Briner & Dutt, are about establishing a new hardware works at Reading. It is expected the new establishment will be ready to commence operations the first of August. The new firm has already received a contract to furnish a New York house with a large lot of hardware materials.

The direct trade movement at the Southwest has taken the form of a corporation, having its base in London, called the "Mississippi Valley Trading Company," with a chartered capital of $2,500,000, of which $500,000 is cash. It has branches in New Orleans and other Southwestern cities, to organize the produce movements in the interior, so as to facilitate shipments to England in return for imports *via* sea, gulf and river.

The Mauch Chunk, Pa., *Democrat* says there are probably three hundred boats tied up in the canals and basins in that vicinity waiting to be loaded. The news that the New York, with an average coal trade, the rush to that point, and the poor boatmen are placed in a worse plight for the time being than if they had remained at home. In fact boats coal will cease to Mauch Chunk, but until then half of the boatmen will have to remain idle.

The final survey for the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad is now being made, and the work of grading will shortly be commenced. The new road will run from Hazleton, in this State, to about one mile east of Port Jervis, New York, where it will connect with the Erie. The distance of the new route is ninety-eight and one-half miles, and runs from Hazleton over the Pocono Mountains, crossing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad west of Stroudsburg, thence passing up the Delaware Valley to Port Jervis.

POLITICAL

State.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat* says that the friends of Colonel Melchoir H. Horn, of Catasauqua (formerly of Easton), will present his name to the next Democratic State Convention as a candidate for State Treasurer.

Rev. R. Audley Browne, the Temperance candidate for Governor, is a grim satirist. He made a speech before the Mercer county Prohibition convention last week, in which he denounced Governor Hartranft, and declared that "the Republican party is dead and ought to be buried," and that he is "ready to smash persons." Oh! Mr. Browne—*temperate* Mr. Browne—*Rev.* Mr. Browne! your ability to skirmish around the truth without colliding with it, shows that it will be ability to do effective service presenting the claims of the Democratic party, or a very befuddled man in ideas and intemperate in giving them expression—that's all.—*Reading Times.*

A letter from Mercer to the Titusville *Herald* contains the following: The political waters are not troubled much, as yet. The Republicans are sanguine and believe that they can elect their whole ticket by a handsome majority, notwithstanding there are two others—Democratic and Prohibitionists—in the field. The Prohibition party seems to depend upon here, as a very "thin" Democratic dodge, and a majority of the better class of temperance men are consequently giving it the cold shoulder. They will probably get from 200 to 250 votes for the Prohibition ticket. As is always the case, four of every five at least will be from the ranks of the Republicans. Hence, it is to the interest of the Democratic portion of the community for the part of wet-nurses to this sickly abortion. The Republican State ticket is good for 800 majority in this county.

General.

The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* (Democrat) insists that if Sam Cary should happen to be elected Lieutenant Governor, the Senate should take away from him the power to appoint the committees.

The Wisconsin correspondent of the New York *Times* says there is every prospect that the Republicans will carry that State this fall, especially as Governor Taylor penter takes the stump, as he is said to be "stronger in the State than ever before."

The following was the leading plank in the Ohio Democratic platform, adopted January 8, 1846—in the "pure days of the Democracy," viz: *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to all paper currency, and are resolved to return to the constitutional currency of gold and silver.

Mr. Shep Leffler, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, made a stump speech in 1849, in which he ridiculed and resented the assertion that the negroes were "human," and scouted the idea of making them citizens, and thus rendering it possible for them to become Congressmen. "Niggers in Congress! Think of it!" he said, and expressed the opinion that a "dog is more intelligent than a negro."

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 24, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1875.

Business circles present the usual dullness characteristic of this period of the season, though the volume of business is quite up to the usual midsummer average. A large number of our bankers are out of town, at Erie doing quiet jury duty, or at Brigantine Beach, that haven of rest to those who go to the sea shore for the benefits of sea bathing and not for dissipation, or at Saratoga attending the Bankers' Convention and drinking the waters of the Congress spring. Those who remain behind are deterred from any attempt at activity, so that there is altogether a feeling closely bordering upon the apathetic.

In mercantile circles operations are pursuing a cautious course in their purchases, and cancelling expenses, and any speculative feeling is wholly in abeyance. All this tends to produce quietness, which will likely be continued for some weeks.

There is a great contrast in the attitude of business men in a season of inactivity and during the thriving days before the fall of 1873.

Then the effort of every man seemed to be to keep ahead of every body else, and the greatest exertion was used by each man to outstrip his neighbor. Now each one seems to hold back to see what his neighbor is doing and fears to take a step in advance of the crowd. The aggregate result is easily seen. In one case the impetus of each individual is imparted to the crowd and the whole advances with rapid step, in the other inertia of the individual is multiplied by the mass until the whole becomes an immovable body.

Business, however, rests upon a more sure foundation than before in many years and a feeling of hopefulness prevails.

The crops are nearing maturity and the critical period will soon be past, and from the most reliable report we have it is safe to assume that we will have an average yield of cereals.

—In response to any inquiry concerning the amount of national bank circulation issued and redeemed since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, the Comptroller of the Currency has written the following letter, embodying important financial statistics. We give the letter with the summary of the accompanying statements, contained therein, as follows:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 221 ult., requesting a statement of the national bank circulation issued and redeemed since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875. Section three of this act limits the aggregate issue of circulation to banks organized in any portion of the country subject to the restrictions of the National Bank act, and provides for the redemption of eighty per cent of legal tender notes upon all additional bank notes issued and issued since that date. Section four of the act of June 20, 1874, provides for the deposit of legal tender notes with the Treasurer for the purpose of redeeming national bank circulation, and the surrender of the bonds deposited as security for such circulating notes. Since the passage of the act of January 14th, 1875, sixty-three banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of $7,094,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to $6,301,200, and additional circulation amounting to $5,724,275 has been issued to national banks organized previous to that date, making a total of $12,025,475 of additional national bank notes issued since the passage of that act; upon which amount there has been deposited $6,228,420) has been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

The total amount of national bank circulation issued since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is $18,326,892, during which time $6,627,066 of national bank notes have been redeemed and destroyed, leaving an actual increase of circulation, since the passage of that act, of $1,974,826. The whole amount of legal tender notes deposited with the Treasurer for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation since the passage of that act, as shown by bank liquidation previous to that time were $3,813,675, making a total of $9,386,792. Deducting the circulation redeemed with legal tender notes and destroyed, amounting to $9,627,066, there remains on deposit with the Treasurer (July 1st), in legal tender notes for the purpose of retiring circulation, $9,709,666.

The following similar statements, in regular form, the inquires contained in your letter:

National bank notes outstanding June 20, 1874.....	$349,894,182
National bank notes outstanding January 14, 1875.....	351,861,450
National bank notes outstanding July 1, 1875.....	351,869,008
Circulation issued since act June 20, 1874.....	11,691,892
Circulation destroyed and retired.....	9,627,066
Actual increase of circulation.....	1,974,826
Legal tender notes deposited with Treasurer since June 20, 1874, for purpose of retiring national bank circulation.....	25,523,057
Balance of deposits of banks in liquidation previous to that date.....	3,813,675
Making.....	29,336,732
Less circulation retired and destroyed.....	9,627,066
Leaving, July 1, legal tender notes deposited with Treasurer by banks retiring their circulation.....	$19,709,666
Legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation, being 80 per cent. of $9,709,666, additional circulation issued under act of January 14, 1875.....	6,228,420

I also enclose herewith statements exhibiting, by States, the number of new banks organized from January 14, 1875, to July 1, 1875, together with their capital and amount of circulation issued; the amount of legal tender notes deposited monthly with the Treasurer, for the purpose of redeeming circulation, and an additional table exhibiting, by States, the amount so deposited. I also inclose a statement of the cash reserve of the national banks at the close of business May 1, 1875, from which it will be seen that the national banks held upon that day $45,233,235 of cash reserve in excess of the amount required by law.

Very respectfully,
JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller.

The Comptroller also gives the following statement of the cash reserve held by the national banks, May 1, 1875, together with a classification of its composition.

	States & Ter'y's.	Cities.	N. York city.	Total.
Cash reserve held.....	$25,400,228	$38,387,813	$40,376,414	$103,264,455
Cash reserve required.....	18,727,910	29,453,220	31,851,090	80,031,220
Legal tender notes.....	8,378,851	42,617,406	37,764,653	148,717,910
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	79,000	11,075,000	25,890,000	38,635,000
Specie.....	1,217,238	1,497,788	6,083,326	9,348,352
Fractional currency.....	11,913,977	3,681,078	1,201,524	16,797,279

RECAPITULATION.

Cash reserve held.....	$148,717,910
Cash reserve required.....	103,264,575
Excess.....	$45,453,335

*Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 19, 1875.

Our stock market to-day has shown improved strength, and transactions have been on a larger scale than on any day for a week past. The tone of the market Saturday inspired many with confidence of a good rise this week, and operators were inclined to look for an advancing market this morning.

St Paul & Northwestern opened very strong, but Lake Shore was weak and heavy. Pacific offered at closing rates of Saturday, and with a decline in Lake Shore the general list lost much of its improvement.

Lake Shore shows signs of a disposition to market stock, and it would not surprise us if we have been continually made to keep the stock at 61 with the hopes of inducing shorts to cover. In this operation we have been altogether successful, although the price once touched 61¼, but only to be succeed by a quick reaction of ¼ per cent.

Pacific Mail has been moderately active, but like Lake Shore was unable to hold its advance.

St. Paul and Northwestern fell off a trifle, in sympathy with the other market, but may be quoted firm with a good demand.

Erie has been more active and advanced to 15¾, which reflects the improvement in its London quotation.

Western Union has been strong and was at times uninfluenced by fluctuations in other stocks.

Union Pacific is dull and without feature, dragging along with the other market.

Gold continues weak, the premium declining to 115⅞.

Money easy, nominally 2 per cent.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 21, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold.....	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
U. S. 1881, coup..	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1862.....	114¼	.....	114¼	.....	.....	114
5-20's, 1864.....	113¼	.....	113¼	.....	.....	113¼
5-20's, 1865.....	117¼	.....	117	.....	.....	117
5-20's, 1865, new.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¼	.....	116¼	.....	.....	116¼
5-20's, 1867.....	118	.....	118	.....	.....	118
5-20's, 1868.....	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	.....	119¼
10-40's, coupons.....	122¾	.....	122¾	.....	.....	122¾
10-40's, registered.....	122¾	.....	122¾	.....	.....	122¾
New 5's per cents.....	116	.....	116	.....	.....	116
Western Union Tel..	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail.....	38	38	39	39	39	39
Panama.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express.....	90½	.....	90½	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express..	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
American Express..	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
United States Exp's..	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	104¼
Erie.....	15½	15½	15	15	15	15¼
Michigan Central..	67	.....	67	.....	.....	67
Michigan Southern..	60¾	.....	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central..	96	.....	96	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	41½	41½	41½	42	.....	42¼
Do. preferred..	54¾	.....	54¾	55	.....	54¾
Rock Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul common..	37	36¾	37	36¾	37	36¾
Do. preferred..	66½	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....	66¾
Wabash common..	6	6¼	6¼	6¾	.....	6¾
Fort Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi..	23¾	.....	23¾	23¾	.....	23¾
Union Pacific stock..	73½	73½	73½	73½	74	74¼
Harlem.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Jos	25¾	.....	25¾	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
South Carolina, Apri	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's.....	.....	100¾	.....	.....	.....	100¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central.....	59¼	59¾
Reading.....	55¼	55¾
United Cos. of N. J. sales.....	129¾	
Oil Creek and Allegheny.....	9½	
Lehigh Valley.....	61¼	
Allegheny Valley, sales.....	92¾	93
P. C. & St. L., m. b.....	77¾	78¼

(BY Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 112⅞.
GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Gold weak, at opening 113¼, declining to 112¾ and closing at 112⅞. Borrowing rates 1-64@3 per cent.; carrying 1@3 per cent.; loans also made at 2.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds irregular, but in the main firmer at the close. Railroad bonds active and higher. State bonds neglected.

The movement in breadstuffs continues to attract general attention and, in fact, has become the great topic of discussion in financial and business circles, especially as the crop accounts from the other side continues unfavorable, and English and American markets are active and on the advance. Chicago advices were very interesting to-day, and quotations of breadstuffs in that market generally received with as much interest on Wall street as they usually are at the Produce Exchange.

Stocks opened steady, then became firm, fell off later and still later became active and strong, with Western stocks leading the advance, Northwestern being in the van. During the early part of the afternoon a slight falling off occurred in consequence of nothing further being heard from the Northwestern directors in relation to the coupon which was to be made public to-day. An effort was made to push Western Union to the fore on dispatches from London of a fall in direct cable rates. The Western stocks were firm as a rule, although the activity and strength of the market to-day exceed that of other shares, which have not participated in the recent advance. The earnings of both the Northwestern and St. Paul roads are increasing largely, the gain by Northwestern averaging about $10,000 per day for nearly a week past. Pacific Mail was the most active stock of the day. There was an unusually large inquiry in small lots of investment shares at generally full prices. The whole market closed firm with a disposition to improvement in the afternoon, the stock exchange 117,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 21,000 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Tel. Co.....	85¾	Rock Island.....	105¼
Pacific Mail.....	39¼	St. Paul.....	37½
Quicksilver.....	33	Do preferred..	67
Wells-Fargo Ex..	71¼	Wabash.....	6¾
American Ex.....	57½	Do preferred..	19
U. S. Express..	44	Fort Wayne.....	98½
New York Central..	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie.....	15⅜	Chicago & R. Island..	102¾
Do preferred..	24	Do preferred..	106½
Harlem.....	134	Terre Haute....	8
Do preferred..	131½	Do preferred..	18
Mich. Central..	67½	Burlington & Q....	49
Lake Shore.....	60¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	24¾
Illinois Central..	96¼	Do preferred..	42½
Cleveland & Pitts.	91¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20¾
Northwestern..	41¾	Western Un. Tel..	85¾
Do preferred..	65¾	Union Pac. bds..	102¾
C. C. & I. C.....	38¾	Central Pac. bds..	102
Ohio & Miss....	23¾	Quicksilver.....	33

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.	120¾	5-20's, 1867.....	118
5-20's, 1862.....	114¼	5-20's, 1868.....	119¾
5-20's, 1864.....	113¾	10-40's.....	117
5-20's, 1865, new..	115	New 5's.....	113½
5-20's, 1865.....	117¼	Currency 6's.....	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's.....	100¾	Virginia, old.....	37
Tennessee, old....	49	Virginia, new.....	37¼
Tennessee, new....	49		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875.

There was a general appearance of activity in mercantile circles to-day and the volume of transactions was considerably increased. This is doubtless due in a great measure to the fact that operations had been for some days previously restricted by the extreme weather and that consequently there had occurred a certain accumulation of business which made itself felt to-day apart from this characteristic there was little news to note among the wholesale and commission houses which indicates that the general aspect of affairs is not unfavorable, but there is everywhere a tendency to await the developments of the next six weeks before any expansion of business takes place. If the crops continue to progress favorably, as appears without any untoward accident between this and harvesting, and the excitements and irregularities in the Western markets settle down to a substantial basis, there is every reason to expect a large increase of activity and a prosperous trade before the end of August.

Prices were generally without material movement. Wheat is nominal and inactive as transactions are generally postponed to await the harvesting and additional circulation amounting to $5,724,275 has been issued to national banks organized previous to that date, making a total of $12,025,475 of additional national bank notes issued since the passage of that act; upon which amount there has been deposited $6,228,420) has been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

The total amount of national bank circulation issued since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is $18,326,892, during which time $6,627,066 of national bank notes have been redeemed and destroyed, leaving an actual increase of circulation, since the passage of that act, of $1,974,826. The whole amount of legal tender notes deposited with the Treasurer for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation since the passage of that act, as shown by bank liquidation previous to that time were $3,813,675, making a total of $9,386,792. Deducting the circulation redeemed with legal tender notes and destroyed, amounting to $9,627,066, there remains on deposit with the Treasurer (July 1st), in legal tender notes for the purpose of retiring circulation, $9,709,666.

The following similar statements, in regular form, the inquires contained in your letter:

National bank notes outstanding June 20, 1874.....	$349,894,182
National bank notes outstanding January 14, 1875.....	351,861,450
National bank notes outstanding July 1, 1875.....	351,869,008
Circulation issued since act June 20, 1874.....	11,691,892
Circulation destroyed and retired..	9,627,066
Actual increase of circulation.....	1,974,826
Legal tender notes deposited with Treasurer by banks retiring their circulation.....	25,523,057
Balance of deposits of banks in liquidation previous to that date.....	3,813,675
Making.....	29,336,732
Less circulation retired and destroyed.....	9,627,066
Leaving, July 1, legal tender notes deposited with Treasurer by banks retiring their circulation.....	$19,709,666
Legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation, being 80 per cent. of $9,709,666, additional circulation issued under act of January 14, 1875.....	6,228,420

I also enclose herewith statements exhibiting, by States, the number of new banks organized from January 14, 1875, to July 1, 1875, together with their capital and amount of circulation issued; the amount of legal tender notes deposited monthly with the Treasurer, for the purpose of redeeming circulation, and an additional table exhibiting, by States, the amount so deposited. I also inclose a statement of the cash reserve of the national banks at the close of business May 1, 1875, from which it will be seen that the national banks held upon that day $45,233,235 of cash reserve in excess of the amount required by law.

Very respectfully,
JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller.

The Comptroller also gives the following statement of the cash reserve held by the national banks, May 1, 1875, together with a classification of its composition.

	States & Ter'y's.	Cities.	N. York city.	Total.
Cash reserve held.....	$25,400,228	$38,387,813	$40,376,414	$103,264,455
Cash reserve required.....	18,727,910	29,453,220	31,851,090	80,031,220
Legal tender notes.....	8,378,851	42,617,406	37,764,653	148,717,910
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	79,000	11,075,000	25,890,000	38,635,000
Specie.....	$81,414,018	$25,481,540	$27,979,109	$ 83,877,259
U. S. Treasury certificates.....	729,000	11,075,000	25,890,000	38,635,000
Specie.....	1,217,238	1,497,788	6,083,326	9,348,352
Fractional currency.....	11,913,977	3,681,078	1,201,524	16,797,279

RECAPITULATION.

Cash reserve held.....	$148,717,910
Cash reserve required.....	103,264,575
Excess.....	$45,453,335

*Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 19, 1875.

Our stock market to-day has shown improved strength, and transactions have been on a larger scale than on any day for a week past. The tone of the market Saturday inspired many with confidence of a good rise this week, and operators were inclined to look for an advancing market this morning.

St Paul & Northwestern opened very strong, but Lake Shore was weak and heavy. Pacific offered at closing rates of Saturday, and with a decline in Lake Shore the general list lost much of its improvement.

Lake Shore shows signs of a disposition to market stock, and it would not surprise us if we have been continually made to keep the stock at 61 with the hopes of inducing shorts to cover. In this operation we have been altogether successful, although the price once touched 61¼, but only to be succeed by a quick reaction of ¼ per cent.

Pacific Mail has been moderately active, but like Lake Shore was unable to hold its advance.

St. Paul and Northwestern fell off a trifle, in sympathy with the other market, but may be quoted firm with a good demand.

Erie has been more active and advanced to 15¾, which reflects the improvement in its London quotation.

Western Union has been strong and was at times uninfluenced by fluctuations in other stocks.

Union Pacific is dull and without feature, dragging along with the other market.

Gold continues weak, the premium declining to 115⅞.

Money easy, nominally 2 per cent.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 21, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold.....	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
U. S. 1881, coup..	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1862.....	114¼	.....	114¼	.....	.....	114
5-20's, 1864.....	113¼	.....	113¼	.....	.....	113¼
5-20's, 1865.....	117¼	.....	117	.....	.....	117
5-20's, 1865, new..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¼	.....	116¼	.....	.....	116¼
5-20's, 1867.....	118	.....	118	.....	.....	118
5-20's, 1868.....	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	.....	119¼
10-40's, coupons..	122¾	.....	122¾	.....	.....	122¾
10-40's, registered	122¾	.....	122¾	.....	.....	122¾
New 5's per cents..	116	.....	116	.....	.....	116
Western Union Tel..	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail.....	38	38	39	39	39	39
Panama.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express..	90½	.....	90½	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
American Express..	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
United States Exp's	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	104¼
Erie.....	15¼	15½	15	15	15	15¼
Michigan Central..	67	.....	67	.....	.....	67
Michigan Southern..	60¾	.....	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central..	96	.....	96	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	41½	41½	41½	42	.....	42¼
Do. preferred..	54¾	.....	54¾	55	.....	54¾
Rock Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul common..	37	36¾	37	36¾	37	36¾
Do. preferred..	66½	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....	66¾
Wabash common..	6	6¼	6¼	6¾	.....	6¾
Fort Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi..	23¾	.....	23¾	23¾	.....	23¾
Union Pacific stock..	73½	73½	73½	73½	74	74¼
Harlem.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Jos	25¾	.....	25¾	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
South Carolina, April	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's.....	.....	100¾	.....	.....	.....	100¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central.....	59¼	59¾
Reading.....	55¼	55¾
United Cos. of N. J. sales.....	129¾	
Oil Creek and Allegheny.....	9½	
Lehigh Valley.....	61¼	
Allegheny Valley, sales.....	92¾	93
P. C. & St. L., m. b.....	77¾	78¼

(BY Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 112⅞.
GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Gold weak, at opening 113¼, declining to 112¾ and closing at 112⅞. Borrowing rates 1-64@3 per cent.; carrying 1@3 per cent.; loans also made at 2.

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Government bonds irregular, but in the main firmer at the close. Railroad bonds active and higher. State bonds neglected.

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Stocks opened steady, then became firm, fell off later and still later became active and strong, with Western stocks leading the advance, Northwestern being in the van. During the early part of the afternoon a slight falling off occurred in consequence of nothing further being heard from the Northwestern directors in relation to the coupon which was to be made public to-day. An effort was made to push Western Union to the fore on dispatches from London of a fall in direct cable rates. The Western stocks were firm as a rule, although the activity and strength of the market to-day exceed that of other shares, which have not participated in the recent advance. The earnings of both the Northwestern and St. Paul roads are increasing largely, the gain by Northwestern averaging about $10,000 per day for nearly a week past. Pacific Mail was the most active stock of the day. There was an unusually large inquiry in small lots of investment shares at generally full prices. The whole market closed firm with a disposition to improvement in the afternoon, the stock exchange 117,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 21,000 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Union Pacific.

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Missouri 6's.....	100¾	Virginia, old.....	37
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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875.

There was a general appearance of activity in mercantile circles to-day and the volume of transactions was considerably increased. This is doubtless due in a great measure to the fact that operations had been for some days previously restricted by the extreme weather and that consequently there had occurred a certain accumulation of business which made itself felt to-day apart from this characteristic there was little news to note among the wholesale and commission houses which indicates that the general aspect of affairs is not unfavorable, but there is everywhere a tendency to await the developments of the next six weeks before any expansion of business takes place. If the crops continue to progress favorably, as appears without any untoward accident between this and harvesting, and the excitements and irregularities in the Western markets settle down to a substantial basis, there is every reason to expect a large increase of activity and a prosperous trade before the end of August.

Prices were generally without material movement. Wheat is nominal and inactive as transactions are generally postponed to await the harvesting and additional circulation amounting to $5,724,275 has been issued to national banks organized previous to that date, making a total of $12,025,475 of additional national bank notes issued since the passage of that act; upon which amount there has been deposited $6,228,420) has been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

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Cash reserve required.....	103,264,575
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U. S. 1881, coup..	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1862.....	114¼	.....	114¼	.....	.....	114
5-20's, 1864.....	113¼	.....	113¼	.....	.....	113¼
5-20's, 1865.....	117¼	.....	117	.....	.....	117
5-20's, 1865, new..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¼	.....	116¼	.....	.....	116¼
5-20's, 1867.....	118	.....	118	.....	.....	118
5-20's, 1868.....	119

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $756,383.

THE coinage for the fiscal year at the three coinage mints, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, amounts as follows: gold, $24,000,000; trade dollars, $6,000,000; subsidiary silver coin, $5,000,000; minor coinage, $250,000.

A TEST case has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court of New York, involving the question of the constitutionality of the new Postage law increasing the rates on transient papers, packages and other third-class mail matter.

NOTHING could more plainly indicate the stagnation of trade in Great Britain than the immense amount of money accumulating in the Bank of England. This institution, it is said, has now the largest amount of coin and bullion it has ever had in its vaults since its foundation.

THE produce exports from New York for the week ending on Wednesday, amounted to $5,013,248, against $6,267,356 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports of produce since the first of January, are $132,955,398, against $158,635,219 for the corresponding period of 1874.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $538,853, against $573,025 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the beginning of the year aggregate $19,098,467, against $16,766,951 for the relating period last year, an increase of $2,233,576.

WHEN a School Superintendent in Ohio makes an address on education, and gives special attention to the necessity of sustaining the common schools, the Democratic papers charge him with introducing politics into his speech. This betrays their consciousness that the preservation of the school system is really a political issue.

THE imports at New York last week amounted to $6,641,229. The total imports since January first amount to $194,098,555, against $230,431,431,477 for the corresponding period of last year. The produce exports during the week were $5,013,248. The exports of produce since January first, this year, amount to $132,955,398, against $158,635,219 in 1874. The specie exports for the week reached $1,962,221. The total specie exports during the year aggregate $57,122,832, against $32,142,503 in 1874.

WE GET an inkling of what the new Democratic secret society is, in the following from the Washington *Star:*

"The new organization has no party or national lines, and is rather local in its character, having for one of its main purposes opposition to the policy of granting State or municipal aid to sectarian institutions. It embraces men of all politics and nationalities in its membership, but is understood to be anti-Catholic. It is claimed that the order has already a membership of some fifteen thousand voters in Baltimore, and that it will be a power in the coming election in Maryland."

AN OHIO Liberal, who went off with the Democracy in 1872, does not like to feed upon husks any longer. In a recent interview he said:

Myself and other Republicans helped the Democratic party into power in Ohio, and what have we gained by it? A disgraced Legislature, a declaration in favor of financial ruin and repudiation, a disgusting alliance between the Democratic party and the Catholic priesthood. Henceforth count us out, or rather count us with the Republican organization, in which, whatever we still believe to be wrong, we will endeavor conscientiously to set right. But no more Democracy for us.

THERE is a little glimmer of sense at the South, now and then. This, for instance, from the Richmond *Journal:*

"When the South begins to weave and spin cotton, which grows in her fields, then, indeed, will her conquest of the North be complete. The erection of cotton factories in the South is as an advance in her interests so significant that it may be marked as an epoch in her history. She has a cheaper labor than the North can possibly possess. She has the means of cheaper living than any other part of the country, and when she begins to manufacture cotton goods, and at the same time engage in the iron business, as Virginia is now rapidly doing, we will be prosperous indeed."

THE domestic exports from Philadelphia for the fiscal year just closed amounted to $28,588,019, of which $11,279,481 went in American vessels, and $17,308,538 in foreign. The exports of petroleum were 3,662,247 gallons crude, 55,411,629 gallons refined, and 1,850,696 gallons naptha and benzine. The largest shipments were to Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, England, Italy, France and Denmark. The exports of breadstuffs were $7,457,884, and of provisions $4,678,733, the latter a heavy increase. Of these the largest exports go to England and Ireland. The shipments of other articles show a large variety in the trade.

THE New York *World*, Democratic, gives the names of thirty Democratic members of the New York Legislature who took money for their votes, and names not only the bills they were paid to support, but the amount of cash received by each. There were some seventy Democratic members of the New York House of Representatives, last winter, so that nearly half of them were mercenaries; and as the *World's* list does not contain the names of any of the New York or Brooklyn members, the most of whom were known to be roosters, the probabilities are that at least fifty of the Democratic seventy were openly and shamelessly corrupt. And this is the party of "Reform!"

THAT barefaced Black Hills swindle is rapidly coming to grief. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that there has not been sufficient gold found in the region up to this time to insure the life of the healthiest man at the lowest rates in the country. One account states that not five dollars' worth of dust has been taken out at "Custer's Gulch" in the last three months, and an officer of the Third United States Cavalry asserts that the product of a day's labor very rarely exceeds twenty or thirty cents. He says he has tried and been unable to buy five dollars worth of gold on the creek. A fine prospect, truly, for the miserable dupes whose eager greed lured them into such a lean starvation trap.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BECK, of Kentucky, is a candidate for election to the United States Senate. In addressing a Democratic mass meeting at Henderson, in that State, a few days ago, he said: "Yes, gentlemen, there is that contemptible word, *nation*—the word that no good Democrat uses when he can find any other, and when forced to use it utters it always with disgust. This is no nation. We are free and independent States." BECK is one of your moderate and "tolerant" Bourbons. Yet even he believes that the issue of State sovereignty as against the supremacy of the national authority has by no means been fought out to its close. He will probably be chosen to the United States Senate on the basis of this very doctrine of insubordination, insurrection and anarchy.

THE latest report from the Department of Agriculture shows an improvement in the cotton crop in every cotton State but Texas, the increase over last year averaging about six per cent. It is expected that this increased supply will bring down the prices of the raw material to a living basis with manufacturers. In Manchester and in Lowell, in Brunn and in the Southern cotton factories, the demand is for cheap cotton. It is significant that factories established in the very heart of the cotton districts, where the price of raw material is of more consequence than the rates of wages, sustained a comparatively greater loss of dividends than our great Northern factories where the wages rolls amount to such formidable sums. A few weeks more will probably determine the future of this important textile industry for some time to come.

CONSCIENCE IN POLITICS.

Three very prominent men have within a short time delivered public addresses, all of which were based upon the common idea that there has been a sad falling off in public morality. The three men referred to are Dr. WOOLSEY, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Dr. BELLOWS. Each of these gentlemen takes it for granted that the country is on the highroad to perdition, through corruption in politics, and each has his favorite remedy. Dr. WOOLSEY would cure the evil by cultivating a higher sense of honor; Mr. ADAMS by cultivating a higher style of oratory, and Dr. BELLOWS, who brings his theology into play, by a thorough reawakening of the public conscience.

We are not among those, as our readers know, who admit the premises upon which these conclusions are based. We do not believe that corruption is the rule in politics, nor that there is a weakening of the sense of honor among public men. But if we held to any such conviction, we should most certainly choose the conclusion which Dr. BELLOWS has arrived at. There can be no purity in politics or in public life that is not the product of an enlightened public conscience; and whatever letting down in tone may really have taken place can be remedied only by rousing that conscience into greater activity.

The successful attempt of the slaveholders to repeal the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, and to sweep away all the legal barriers that had been erected against the spread of slavery, stirred up the conscience of the North as it never had been stirred before; and this awakening of a previously dormant sense of right prepared the people not only for the struggle which followed, but for the war which the slaveholders brought on when their schemes found a check in the election of LINCOLN in 1860. The better and the higher qualities of the American people were brought into action during the years which intervened from 1854 to 1868; and they had full scope in giving tone to public life, because questions at issue were of a grave, serious and of high moral importance. If, since 1868, there has been a slackening interest in political questions, it is because the issues which have since come up have been financial rather than moral and have appealed to personal interests rather than to moral convictions.

The deep moral feeling which pervaded our politics when human rights and our national existence were at stake will again prevail when a great moral question is involved in political issues. The public conscience is not dead, and the national sense of honor is not debauched. When the occasion comes the people will show that they are as pure, upright, as honest, and as keenly alive to honor and dishonor, as they have ever shown themselves to be.

Dr. BELLOWS thinks he sees in the School question the coming issue which is to again arouse the national conscience into irresistible activity, and there, again, we agree with him. He said that when the Romanist attacks upon the schools began, he had favored the exclusion of the Bible, but better knowledge had shown him that he was wrong. The real object of the Roman assault, he had discovered, is not the exclusion of the Bible, but the re-establishment upon this continent of the papal power which Europe has thrown off. The public sentiment of the nation has, in the doctor's judgment, so repelled the attack for the present, that should it be repeated it would be defeated so signally as never to be heard from again. And he concludes by asserting that a religious and moral reaction is setting in, which will renew the honor and Christian character of the nation.

The preservation of our Common School system from sectarian attacks is the great question which is to absorb the attention of the people. Already it has become an issue in Ohio, and it is fast approaching that point in other States. It is one which affects every class and reaches every house in the land. It involves great issues and great moral results; and the agitation of it will stir up the united consciences of all who act upon their convictions of right, until, as Dr. BELLOWS says, the question is settled so thoroughly as never to be heard of again. How long the settlement will take cannot now be foreseen; but the question is one which we will surely have to meet, and those who have their loins girded, when it comes, will be best able to meet it successfully.

ELECTING UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The notion of electing United States Senators by popular vote is not a new one. The late Dr. GAMALIEL BAILEY, editor of the *National Era*, the anti-slavery paper once published at Washington city, advocated it with much energy, and the idea invariably takes a new start whenever any peculiar disappointment results from the choice of a Senator by the Legislature. The friends of the disappointed candidates are perfectly sure that the result would have been different if it had been decided at the ballot-box.

Plausible as the idea is, however, there is an obstacle in the way which is to hard to be overcome. The Constitution of the United States provides that Senators shall be chosen by the Legislatures of each State respectively. Until this provision is changed, the methods of Senatorial elections must remain as they are; and an amendment of the National Constitution is among the most difficult of political feats.

The politicians of Nebraska propose to get around this difficulty in a novel way. The new Constitution for that State, which is now before its people for adoption, contains an article which provides that, at any election for members of a Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator, the people may, by ballot, express their preferences as to who ought to be elected United States Senator, and such votes shall be canvassed and returned like other votes. The Legislature is not required to pay any attention to these votes; as, indeed, it could not be, because the qualifications and manner of electing United States Senators are prescribed by the National Constitution and laws, and cannot be changed by any State; but it is supposed that a popular verdict, thus expressed, would be regarded as an instruction from the people which it would be unsafe to disregard.

All this is very pretty in theory; but how would it be in practice? Let us take a perfectly supposable case, because it has happened several times, that in which the majority of the popular vote is one way and the legislative majority is the other way. Nebraska, for instance, may poll 30,000 Republican votes and but 28,000 Democratic; and yet, by the peculiar operations of legislative apportionments, the Democrats may have a majority in the Legislature. If, in such a case, the 30,000 Republican voters should cast their votes at the polls for A for United States Senator, and the 28,000 Democrats should cast theirs for B, would the Democratic majority in the Legislature vote for A and elect him? We fancy not. They might feel instructed by their own partisans to cast their votes for B: but in what sense that could be considered an election of a Senator by the people we fail to see.

But again. Senators are now nominated by a party caucus of the members of the Legislature constituting the majority. Under the proposed system they would be chosen by partisan State conventions, who would nominate them for the popular vote just as they now nominate candidates for Governor. In what way would this be an improvement upon the partisan legislative caucus? State conventions, as a general rule, are about on a level with legislative caucusses; the difference being that the members of the Legislature are chosen according to law and act under oath, while members of State conventions are chosen by party gatherings and act under no legal restraints. The change which Nebraska would introduce would simply add another disturbing element to State conventions, and would not be likely to improve the material out of which Senators are made. It is one of those changes which are not reforms; the choice of the people can not be made absolute, in this way; and there is no good to be attained by tantalizing the people with such an empty semblance of power as this would certainly prove to be.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The Chicago *Times*, which has been a Democratic paper from the start, and is therefore qualified to bear witness as to the character of its party, says that its distinguishing feature is that it never practices what it professes. It says:

"The two most distinguishing characteristics of that combination of American politicians who, about the time of Andrew Jackson's first election to the Presidency, were dubbed in derision the Democratic party, were these: First, their veneration for the principles of liberal political principles; second, their persistent practice of illiberal and monarchical principles. They professed to hold the liberal doctrine that all men are equally endowed with inprescriptible rights of life and liberty to pursue happiness. They practiced directly the contrary doctrine, by maintaining with religious zeal as well as political tenacity the claim by one portion of men of a right to hold another portion in slavery. They professed to reject the patriarchal or paternalistic theory of political government, but to assert the contrary theory of individual liberty and responsibility; but in practice they repudiate the latter and convey the former into the form and substance of laws. They profess with most voluble vehemency to believe in the principles of local self-government, the denial of which in practice was the cause of the rebellion and separation of the American colonies from England; but in practice they never even pretended to apply that principle further than to deny the powers of the Washington agency to interfere in the domestic politics of the several Commonwealths—in the latter the principle of local freedom was rejected, and that of a centralization or paternal despotism applied with all vigor. Thus in every domain of political action, that party with a double face—a face of profession opposed to a face of practice—professed to hold one political theory while its representative men habitually practiced just the contrary political theory.

"It is a remarkable fact that the professional politicians who still worship at the decayed shrine of the old Jackson party idolatry continue to be distinguished by the same contradiction on most subjects, between profession and practice. They continue to preach a political doctrine squarely the opposite of that on which they proceed, whenever they get a chance to apply in political practice."

This is a picture drawn by a Democratic hand, and is faithful to the life. The high-sounding professions of "Reform" and of a sincere desire to bring about a healthy change in the body politic, which this party put forward in 1873 and 1874, and to all of which it has since, in practice, given the lie, are evidence of the truth of what the *Times* asserts. The Democrats have never attained to power in any place without increasing the public burdens and disgracing the American name; and they have invariably sneaked into office under pretences exactly the reverse of this practice. It has but one aim—plunder; but one principle—office; and to carry this aim and principle into effect, it feels free to promise anything or profess anything that will carry it through. The end, with it, justifies the means; and it has never failed to belie all its fair pretences when the people have been foolish enough to trust it. If it be true that a burnt child dreads the fire, surely the people of this nation have suffered enough from their contact with the Democracy to dread it any shape it may assume. There is an old proverb that, if a man cheats me once, it is his fault; if he cheats me twice, it is *mine*. If the people allow themselves to be again cheated by this political fraud, the fault will assuredly be their own.

WE HAVE received from the Mercantile Agency of DUN & BARLOW their circular of statistical information for the quarter ending June 30th, concerning the business outlook of the country, with a list of the failures that have occurred during that period, together with the amount of liabilities. They are as follows, the total for the six months including the failures, and the liabilities for the first quarter of the year, tabulated in the COMMERCIAL at that time:

STATES.	Three Months.		Three Months.	
	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama	5	$ 157,000	20	$ 325,000
Arkansas	15	184,900	17	211,500
California	95	1,871,000	116	2,570,000
Colorado		265,102	34	575,102
Connecticut	29	1,076,000	89	2,014,000
Delaware	9	59,500	14	157,500
Dist. of Columbia	4	29,276	9	53,100
Florida	7	78,500	9	113,000
Georgia	40	1,998,915	79	2,996,215
Idaho		4,000	1	4,000
Illinois	79	1,993,208	178	3,888,226
Indiana	59	1,286,994	178	1,840,500
Iowa	34	60,387	78	43,65[illegible]
Kansas	8	54,000	27	75,000
Kentucky	55	1,263,000	93	2,45[illegible]
Louisiana	10	235,000	16	350,000
Maine	60	587,172	69	837,173
Maryland	24	578,000	58	1,096,135
Massachusetts	261	5,326,990	351	10,[illegible],590
Michigan	70	728,079	81	749,11[illegible]
Minnesota	41	1,124,150	61	1,[illegible],150
Mississippi	19	627,000	56	1,041,750
Missouri	91	1,420,000	195	2,590,700
Nebraska	8	26,000	24	146,000
Nevada	16	177,100	25	177,100
New Hampshire	35	353,600	35	353,600
New Jersey	54	825,000	106	1,[illegible],000
New York	133	3,018,235	283	5,712,797
New York City	129	6,222,000	353	14,[illegible],000
North Carolina	8	146,400	25	283,400
Ohio	87	1,407,780	169	2,594,900
Oregon	7	276,500	13	326,[illegible]
Pennsylvania	129	4,815,839	284	8,734,445
Rhode Island	17	203,000	44	1,[illegible],000
South Carolina	50	1,053,396	114	2,042,375
Tennessee	29	181,402	102	1,[illegible],000
Texas	47	492,200	114	1,153,300
Vermont	26	248,000	39	1,[illegible],200
Virginia & W. Va.	56	747,919	103	1,332,684
Wisconsin	57	833,535	94	782,719
Total	1,701	$36,614,338	3,377	$74,940,989

The total number of failures occurring during the first quarter of the year was 1,733, with liabilities amounting to $38,326,822. For the second quarter it will therefore be seen, there has been a perceptible decrease alike in the number of failures and the aggregate amount involved. It is not possible to make an accurate comparison of the table for the corresponding six months in former years, owing to the absence of previous quarterly and half-yearly returns. By dividing one-half the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, however, a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes can be reached. Thus, the total number of failures last year was 5,380, with liabilities of $155,239,000; and for 1873, 5,183 failures, with liabilities amounting to $228,499,000. This gives 2,915 failures, with $77,619,000 liabilities, for half of the year 1874, and 2,591 failures, with $114,248,000 liabilities, for half of the year 1873, against 3,337 failures, and $74,940,989 liabilities for the first six months of the current year; showing, for the latter period, a trifling increase in the number of failures, but with liabilities averaging considerably less than the average of the previous two years. Although the expectations which were indulged at the beginning of the year with reference to a general revival of business have not been fulfilled, the circular, on the whole, takes a cheerful, view of the future, and says the reports from all the chief centers of trade indicate much that is encouraging.

EVEN the New York *Herald* finds it impossible longer to shut its eyes to the accumulated and accumulating evidences of the reactionary spirit and tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. It admits that "the signs of a Catholic revival," "with an avowed dislike of toleration and of the independence of the secular Government from the control of the ecclesiastical authority," "may well be regarded with uneasiness;" while its Belgian correspondent, writing of the battle now being waged between thought and dogma there, says everyone understands that the true question at issue is not whether religious processions shall be tolerated in Flemish towns, but whether the reactionary policy of the Vatican shall be permitted to nullify all the work of statesmen and patriots since 1789; whether France shall finally enjoy the civil and religious liberties she has won at so much cost; whether the unity of Germany and the independence of Italy shall be maintained; whether Spain shall ever emerge from a state of chronic anarchy and civil war, and above all, whether Democracy, which is fast acquiring the government of the Old World, shall be enlightened and educated, or shall be abandoned to the teaching of fanaticism and superstition. We quote from the correspondent's letter, published in the *Herald* of Sunday:

"No one could have dreamed toward the close of the eighteenth century that the Catholic Church was on the eve of a resurrection from its dead past and about to win a firmer hold than ever on the minds of tens of millions of devotees. Now, however, it is seen that Rome is not only much stronger than she was a hundred years ago, but that in the Old World at least she is unchanged in spirit, and she is still the most determined foe to the emancipation of the human intellect. Is it possible, thoughtful men will ask, to treat this great church, which takes but never gives, which avails herself of the the machinery of free constitutions to deal the deadliest blows to liberty, like the petty religious societies which have sprung up since the Reformation in America or Germany? Can statesmen seriously persuade themselves that the contemptuous toleration accorded to the latter is a sufficient safeguard against the designs of that mighty organization which for ages has been the chiefest source of anxiety to kings and commonwealths."

The subject is fraught with the deepest interest for all lovers of free thought and free institutions in our country not less than Europe.

THE New York papers of Wednesday publish full comparative returns showing the total foreign commerce of that port for June, for the past six months, and for the entire fiscal year just closed. The total imports for June were $28,107,485, against $32,987,776 for the same month last year. The total importations since the first of January are $102,252,093, against $218,572,908 for the corresponding period last year, and the total importations for the entire fiscal year are $367,358,908, against $326,090,852 during the preceding fiscal year. The total exports during the month of June were $41,996,136, against $36,355,067 for the corresponding month of 1874. For the past six months, including specie, they were $171,872,966, against $173,050,275 for the first six months of last year—upwards of fifty millions of specie having been exported during this period, one-third of which was shipped last month. The total exports for the entire fiscal year were $343,984,992, against $354,648,176 last year, and $332,852,122 in 1873. Exclusive of specie, there is a decrease of $12,163,041 from the preceding fiscal year. The total specie exports were $81,358,500, against $53,459,043 last year. The customs receipts for June were $6,656,462, against $7,899,213 for the same month last year. The total received during the entire fiscal year amounts to $108,144,503, against $110,423,199 last year.

THE Bloomsburg *Columbian* is in terror lest the bad men of the Democratic party should get control of it, seemingly unconscious of the fact that they have had control of it all its life. It says:

The Clinton *Democrat* talks strong sense when it says some of our Democratic contemporaries are sounding the alarm of treacherous men in the ranks of the Democracy of Philadelphia and perhaps other points, trying to wire-work affairs so as to get control of the Erie Convention, and set up a candidate that will suit the Treasury Ring. There are always purchaseable rascals to be found in the ranks of all parties —men who will put on any garb to play their games of plunder—and Philadelphia has a large supply of the scoundrels. But that the Democratic Convention at Erie will be influenced by these minions we have no fear.

It is something to get the confession that there is "a large supply of scoundrels" in the Democratic ranks, and that "minions" also abound there; and we will venture the prediction that if these minions and scoundrels are able to run the Erie Convention, as they probably will be, the Clinton *Democrat* and the Bloomsburg *Columbian* will take their places promptly, in the front ranks, to support them.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL decides that he will not permit any political committee to assess contributions upon the clerks in his department; but that he will neither forbid nor approve such assessments upon Postmasters and their clerks throughout the country. They can give, or not, just as they please; but he assures them that they will not be turned out of office if they do *not* choose to give. This is an answer to appeals made to him by those upon whom assessments were levied by the "Union Congressional Committee," at Washington, to whose unwarranted assumption of power, in making such assessments, we have before referred; and the Postmaster General is undoubtedly right. Postmasters and clerks are at liberty to give to any one they choose. The Government puts no restraint upon their will in that matter. But no one has a right to levy a contribution upon them; and their answer to all such assessments should be that they will give *as* they please, and *where* they please. The Government will see that they are not punished for refusing to respond to the impudent demands of a self-constituted committee at Washington.

SOME time ago we gave an outline of the case in which Father ROUSSELLOT, a Roman Catholic priest of Montreal, by order of his Bishop, refused to allow the body of one of his deceased parishioners to be buried in consecrated ground. The case was tried in Montreal and decided in favor of the friends of the deceased. The Church appealed from this decision to the Privy Council of England, and that body has sustained the action of the Canadian court. The priest, however, "declines to recognize the authority of the Council, and has written a defiant letter in which he says:

"This day I do not recognize more than in 1869 the right of the civil authorities to interfere in questions which belong only to ecclesiastical domain, and notwithstanding my profound respect for our gracious sovereign and my perfect submission to her authority in everything that belongs to civil matters, I am and will always be obliged to refuse sepulture to J. Guibord, in consecrated ground so long as my bishop forbids me to grant it."

What Does it All Mean?

The Cincinnati *Times* calls attention to an advertisement in the *Enquirer* announcing a meeting at Lafayette Hall, in that city, "for the purpose of organizing a new Catholic Independent Militia." As the meeting was fixed for Sunday afternoon it must be that the case was urgent and that the troops are to be needed at once. The question naturally presents itself, what are these Catholic warriors going to do? What foes are they marshaled to fight? Who furnishes their arms, the Archbishop or Uncle William Allen? These questions have come to us already from several points in the State, notably from Niles, in Trumbull county, where a large Catholic military organization drills regularly and zealously behind barred doors and darkened windows. People in Niles are anxious to know what it is all about, but they get no explanation from the Catholics.

Looking round for the meaning of this dark lantern military movement we find the following suggestive paragraph quoted from the *Freeman's Journal*, the acknowledged head and front of the Catholic Democratic press in the United States:

"There is, moreover, within the Democratic party a secret organization, ramified, less or more, through most of the States of the Union, and proposing to come to a head next year, in the general election, Federal and State.

Here is indeed richness. While the *Plain Dealer* and other Democratic organs have been howling "dark lantern," "spies and secret societies," and claiming that there was a Know Nothing organization in active working order among the Republicans, there has been going all the while this silent organization within the lines of the Democracy itself. The cry of "dark lanterns" and "Know Nothing" has been the wild barbaric yawp with which they have sought to drown and conceal the noise of preparation in their own camp. Now, the question of the moment is whether this "secret organization within the Democratic party," and the Catholic militia of Niles and Cincinnati, are parts of the same army? Are they all brethren in arms or are there two departments to this Democratic machine, the civil and the clerico military. The *Plain Dealer* might perpetrate an unusual feat of enterprise by revealing some of the secrets of the allied camp. Ever since the *P. D.* backed down on the *Leader's* challenge to show that there was any Republican secret society for "the purpose of opposing foreigners and Catholics," we have suspected that it was only trying to raise a dust to obscure something that it did not wish the enemy to see. Meanwhile, where is Father Gilmour? Is he going to be behind time with the Cleveland contingent?—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Year's Receipts.

The Customs Bureau has now all of the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The following is as prepared in the Treasury Department, where the warrants are held, of the receipts from customs revenue by months, as compared with the monthly receipts of last year. The following are the coin receipts:

Month.	1874 and 1875.	1873 and 1874.
July	$ 18,729,187 37	$ 14,735,005 24
August	15,350,326 85	18,338,900 00
September	16,265,682 19	15,847,160 91
October	12,982,405 66	11,987,489 66
November	9,370,756 20	9,290,084 03
December	9,163,999 26	9,909,068 90
January	11,566,248 42	13,360,872 16
February	16,816,777 66	14,547,889 78
March	15,918,659 04	15,273,434 48
April	14,734,647 12	13,794,077 22
May	11,647,446 38	12,311,900 88
June	16,970,851 93	12,569,724 46
Total	$157,636,089 38	$162,072,287 64

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following are the currency receipts from internal revenue, as compared with the receipts last year:

Months.	1874 and 1875.	1873 and 1874.
July	$ 9,223,953	$ 8,849,691
August	8,446,777	8,991,532
September	8,530,425	10,259,963
October	9,333,247	9,987,206
November	8,734,753	9,653,943
December	9,402,208	9,915,082
January	6,726,181	11,742,048
February	8,617,120	9,980,929
March	11,185,107	12,653,305
April	10,183,277	12,074,803
May	9,941,848	9,917,872
June	9,178,310	11,399,502
Total	$115,745,579	$113,912,466

Take the sum total of the coin and currency receipts, for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for customs and internal revenue, and the total receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year are in the neighborhood of $270,000,000. This will be increased several millions by the miscellaneous receipts.

The Sinking Fund.

About the 20th of June last Mr. Justus F. Temple, the astute gentleman who believes he is at the head of one of the State departments, had an interview with a reporter of the Reading *Eagle*, and then made the following intelligent answer to the question: "How about the Sinking Fund?"

"On the first of September next, under the law, I will become a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and soon thereafter I will be able to tell the people of this State how and where their money is invested. If anything is wrong they shall know it, and if all is right they will also hear of it."

Mr. Temple became a member of the Sinking Fund Commission (not committee) when he became Auditor General, his offices dating from the same day, although he did not seem to know it. At the time of the conversation he had signed and sworn to the correctness of that report as Commission made for the month of May. To-day we publish the report made for June, and Mr. Temple again signs and swears to the correctness of that report. The first of September is not here, it is true, but the Democratic portion of our citizens will no doubt be glad to know, somewhat in advance of that date, that Mr. Temple has examined the Sinking Fund accounts and that he finds them to be correct.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

AN ANNIVERSARY HYMN.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

As shadows cast by cloud and sun,
Flit o'er the summer grass,
So, in thy sight, Almighty One!
Earth's generations pass.

And while the years, an endless host,
Come pressing swiftly on,
The brightest names that earth can boast
Just glisten, and are gone.

Yet doth the Star of Bethlehem shed
A lustre pure and sweet;
And still it leads, as once it led,
To the Messiah's feet.

And deeply, at this later day,
Our hearts rejoice to see
How children, guided by its ray,
Come to the Savior's knee.

O, Father, may that holy Star
Grow every year more bright,
And send its glorious beam afar
To fill the world with light.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tempus fugit; in other words, fly time.

Donaldson has quit the business of skyscraping.

The Agassiz school at Penikese Island is virtually abandoned.

They are tearing down Chaucer's Tabard inn, in London, the Vandals.

Our wheat crop is worth several millions more than it was a fortnight ago.

Hooke and Keep is the suggestive title of a pawnbroker firm in New York.

Valuable silver deposits have lately been discovered in Harrisburg, in Illinois.

The receipts from postage stamps at New York last week amounted to $59,432 50.

Iceland is suffering from a famine resulting from the late volcanic eruptions.

Professor Tice is now engaged in devising a method of foretelling domestic equinoxes.

All the Western tramps now claim to have lost large fortunes by the recent tornadoes.

Tree planting should be as regular a branch of good farming as the cultivation of wheat or corn.

The reports of the existence of yellow fever at Norfolk have been investigated and found baseless.

An Otter Laker Michigander, digging for coal the other day struck, instead, a mine of ready-made soap.

Alas! The editorial conduct of the COMMERCIAL is not according to the taste of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

The Educational Association of Virginia is holding its twelfth annual meeting at the White Sulphur Springs.

Moody and Sankey have been telegraphed for to visit the national camp meeting at Round Lake, New York.

The fund for a new medical school for Harvard College is now nearly $150,000, and the corner-stone will soon be laid.

St. Louis is soon to have the largest Bessemer steel works in the world, which will give employment to over 1,500 men.

The coinage of silver is being pushed vigorously for the purpose of getting enough silver coin for circulation, presently.

The English papers are puffing the Prince of Wales because he has introduced smoking as an afterpiece to public dinners.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has information that a Pittsburgh man has invented an iron shirt. Well; that's good for hard-ware.

Wilkie Collins' next novel will be entitled the "Confessions of a Clergyman." The scene is laid in England, however.

Half a million shad eggs were shipped from New York to Germany last Saturday, the spawn to be hatched on the voyage.

The peach crop of Maryland and Delaware will be so large this year that one thousand cars will be required to transport it.

New York city has upwards of seventy thousand poor children, a larger number than the entire population fifty years ago.

The ground of Southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee is slowly rising at the rate of three or four feet in a century.

The English Court of Queen's Bench last week held its final session, after an existence of a thousand years in one form or another.

Southern politicians are continually harping upon the danger of the "color line" at the South in parties. Why don't they abolish it, then?

It is officially stated that Judge Elbert Herring, who took his degree at Princeton in 1795, is the oldest living college graduate in the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that common carriers can limit their liability by requiring a notice of loss within a designated time.

A man is suing a preacher in England for refusing to give him the sacrement, the latter's reason being that the parishioner does not believe in a "personal devil."

Next to a Bostonian's hopes of heaven are those of owning a brown-roofed cottage in Swampscott, with a brown-roofed stable, military organization drills regularly and zealously behind barred doors and darkened windows. People in Niles are anxious to know what it is all about, but they get no explanation from the Catholics.

Twenty Protestant Episcopal ministers have been displaced from the ministry during the past year, most of them having gone into the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The receipts for the New York postoffice for the quarter ending June 30, were $776,345, while the expense account was $212,740.40, leaving a balance in its favor of $563,906 37.

Disraeli has coined a new word. The other night he said in the House of Commons, "There is no one whom I should like more to convenience than my honorable friend."

Buggy stealing is one of the social aberrations of Chicago, where it is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a popular pastime. One day last week sixteen cases were reported.

Boston has 476 public schools, 63 banks, 165 hotels, 196 churches and religious associations, 14 courts, 138 constables, between 900 and 1,000 lawyers and 189 newspapers and periodicals.

David A. Wells' article on "The Creed of Free Trade," in the August *Atlantic*, is to be answered a month later in the shape of an article on "Protection," by a prominent protectionist.

"Law and order." One Kentucky jury recently sent a man to the penitentiary for two years for killing a man, and another sent another man to the penitentiary for four years for stealing hogs.

The editor of the New York *Express* is threatened with a beer garden in front of his country residence in case he does not buy several acres of land opposite at twice its value. He promises a retaliatory bone factory.

Municipal corruption has taken a queer form in Halifax, Novia Scotia. It seems there is a botanical ring in that city government which steals flowers from the public park. Three city officials are under arrest therefor.

A fish-way for the ascent of sea-fish is to be built at the Great Falls of the Potomac. In the opening of this great river for the ascent of fish, four States, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virgina and Maryland are deeply and directly interested.

The rare compliment of being invited to address the British National Sciences Association, on the question of education, has been conferred upon Duane Doty, who recently resigned the Superintendency of the public schools of Detroit.

Poverty, Disappointment and Suicide.

The suicides of Chatterton, and Haydon, the painter, the one a youthful and the other an aged victim of poverty and disappointment; and of Hugh Miller, driven to madness by too long protracted study, are familiar to all. Another instance of self-destruction has just occurred at Rome, which has plunged the Roman capital in grief and horror. Juvara, an engraver of the highest rank, a pupil of Toschi, engraver of the Madonna Della Regia of Naples and of Mancinelle's St. Charles Borromeo, and Director of the Regia Calcografia, or royal engraving house, committed suicide on the 29th ult. The fact that so distinguished a man, who had reached his sixty-seventh year, was happily married and in good circumstances generally, should put an end to his life, was surprising. It is true that there was a suicidal propensity in the family, but he seemed to have outlived it. Very likely he would have died peaceably on his bed, had not jealous rivals greatly worried him with abusive anonymous letters. As it was, he put an end to his life in the most horribly original manner. Locking himself in his studio at eight o'clock in the morning, he cut a vein in his foot, caught the blood in a dish, and dipping a brush in it, recorded a strange journal of his dying moments or rather hours, for death came slowly. The following are extracts:

8½ o'clock. With a serene and cheerful conscience I am awaiting my death.

10 o'clock. Death has not yet arrived. I now cut the vein in my arm.

At half-past ten he wrote:

How strange! The blood mounts to my head. God pardon me, for I pardon my enemies.

The loss of blood finally restored his mind in part. Under date of two o'clock we find:

I have recovered my reason. My God, what have I done! What a rash act! It is too late, however, to repair the evil. I will now put an end to myself at once.

He undoubtedly carried out his resolution, for when found, at four o'clock, a revolver was grasped in his hand, the weapon having been discharged into his mouth.

POLITICAL.

State.

UNION OF THE TWO WINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 16, 1875.

The two County Committees of the respective wings of the Republican party met at one o'clock P. M., and appointed sub-committees, which, after several sessions, agreed to call a joint Republican county convention on the —— day of September, on a basis of two delegates from each ward, borough, township and election district. Much harmony prevailed. Set Huntingdon county down for a rousing Republican majority at the approaching election.

The Clarion county Republican convention has been called for Monday, August 16th.

The Lycoming county Democracy will hold their convention on Tuesday, August 24.

"Northampton is proud of the f